



Convergent evolution of the ladder-like ventral nerve cord in Annelida

Helm, Conrad; Beckers, Patrick; Bartolomaeus, Thomas; Drukewitz, Stephan H.; Kourtesis, Ioannis; Weigert, Anne; Purschke, Guenter; Worsaae, Katrine; Struck, Torsten H.; Bleidorn, Christoph

Published in:
Frontiers in Zoology

DOI:
[10.1186/s12983-018-0280-y](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12983-018-0280-y)

Publication date:
2018

Document version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (APA):
Helm, C., Beckers, P., Bartolomaeus, T., Drukewitz, S. H., Kourtesis, I., Weigert, A., Purschke, G., Worsaae, K., Struck, T. H., & Bleidorn, C. (2018). Convergent evolution of the ladder-like ventral nerve cord in Annelida. *Frontiers in Zoology*, 15, 1-17. [36]. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12983-018-0280-y>

RESEARCH

Open Access



Convergent evolution of the ladder-like ventral nerve cord in Annelida

Conrad Helm^{1*}, Patrick Beckers², Thomas Bartolomaeus², Stephan H. Drukewitz³, Ioannis Kourtesis¹, Anne Weigert⁴, Günter Purschke⁵, Katrine Worsaae⁶, Torsten H. Struck⁷ and Christoph Bleidorn^{1,8*}

Abstract

Background: A median, segmented, annelid nerve cord has repeatedly been compared to the arthropod and vertebrate nerve cords and became the most used textbook representation of the annelid nervous system. Recent phylogenomic analyses, however, challenge the hypothesis that a subepidermal rope-ladder-like ventral nerve cord (VNC) composed of a paired serial chain of ganglia and somata-free connectives represents either a plesiomorphic or a typical condition in annelids.

Results: Using a comparative approach by combining phylogenomic analyses with morphological methods (immunohistochemistry and CLSM, histology and TEM), we compiled a comprehensive dataset to reconstruct the evolution of the annelid VNC. Our phylogenomic analyses generally support previous topologies. However, the so far hard-to-place Apistobranchidae and Psammodrilidae are now incorporated among the basally branching annelids with high support. Based on this topology we reconstruct an intraepidermal VNC as the ancestral state in Annelida. Thus, a subepidermal ladder-like nerve cord clearly represents a derived condition.

Conclusions: Based on the presented data, a ladder-like appearance of the ventral nerve cord evolved repeatedly, and independently of the transition from an intraepidermal to a subepidermal cord during annelid evolution. Our investigations thereby propose an alternative set of neuroanatomical characteristics for the last common ancestor of Annelida or perhaps even Spiralia.

Keywords: Neuroanatomy, Lophotrochozoa, Central nervous system, Segmentation, Neurophylogeny, Spiralia

Background

A rope-ladder-like organization of the ventral nerve cord (VNC) has often been regarded to represent the ancestral condition of annelids [1–6]. According to this traditional view, the VNC in Annelida consists of a chain of paired ganglia containing the neuronal somata, linked longitudinally by parallel somata-free connectives and transversely by segmental commissures. The organization, development and cell types of the annelid mid-ventral cord are best investigated in the annelid model organisms *Capitella teleta* Blake, Grassle & Eckelbarger, 2009, *Helobdella robusta* Shankland, Bissen & Weisblat, 1992 and *Platynereis dumerilii* (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1834) [7–14]. Gene expression studies in these annelids inspired wide reaching comparisons of the annelid VNC

to that of arthropods and vertebrates (e.g., [15–17]). Nonetheless, the annelid VNC shows a great diversity in number and position of neurite bundles and localization either within or beneath the epidermis [1, 18–20]. Accordingly, the hypothesis that the ladder-like VNC is ancestral was often questioned [20–23] and challenged repeatedly, e.g., by a hypothesis regarding a pentaneuralian arrangement of the neurite bundles in the annelid VNC as ancestral [1, 18, 24] and by the finding of an unpaired mid-ventral nerve cord in numerous taxa [14, 20, 23, 25–27]. Recent, well-supported phylogenomic analyses [28–32] revealed that previous profound investigations into annelid neuroanatomy unfortunately focussed on representatives of derived annelid subgroups, now united as Pleistoannelida [1, 18, 20]. However, investigations of several taxa placed outside this main clade are underrepresented so far. For instance, Magelonidae and Oweniidae together (as Palaeoannelida) represent the sister taxon of all other annelids [33].

* Correspondence: chelm@uni-goettingen.de; christoph.bleidorn@gmail.com

¹Animal Evolution and Biodiversity, Georg-August-University Göttingen, 37073 Göttingen, Germany

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2018 **Open Access** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.

Subsequently, Chaetopteridae and a clade comprising Sipuncula and Amphinomida branched off. Comparative neuroanatomical investigations focussing on these non-pleistoannelid taxa are still limited [33–37]. Moreover, several groups that were so far difficult to place in the annelid tree but were sometimes also considered as possibly early-branching, namely Apistobranchidae and Psammodrilidae, were neither included into recent phylogenomic or morphological studies [28–30, 32, 38, 39] nor examined in detail concerning their neuroanatomy [40–42].

In order to understand the VNC evolution in Annelida we investigated this character complex within these so far neglected non-pleistoannelidan taxa. Therefore, we examined the trunk nervous system of 19 taxa with focus on the position of the VNC within or outside the epidermis, the arrangement and immunoreactivity of neurite bundles within the VNC, the appearance of additional neurites such as giant fibers as well as shape, arrangement and location of neuronal somata along the VNC. Further special attention was given to presence or absence of somata-free connectives and commissures along the entire VNC. Moreover, we updated previous phylogenomic datasets with the hitherto neglected groups Apistobranchidae and Psammodrilidae. Combining these transcriptomic analyses with immunohistochemistry and confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM), histological Azan staining and transmission electron microscopy (TEM), we compiled an updated phylogenomic tree and a comprehensive neuroanatomical dataset. Our results provide the background for a better understanding of the nervous system evolution within Annelida and Spiralia in general.

Methods

Collection and fixation of specimens

We collected fresh specimens of several species for our study, representing 14 annelid families: 10 species solely for RNA extraction and subsequent transcriptomic analyses and 24 species for morphological investigations. For further details, please refer to Additional file 1: Table S1. Divergent collection and fixation details are specified where required and references are given below.

Transcriptome library construction and Illumina sequencing

RNA extraction and library construction were conducted as described in detail in Weigert et al. [29]. Newly constructed libraries, as well as several libraries only shallowly covered in previous analyses [29], were sequenced on an Illumina HiSeq 2500 100 bp paired-end. Base calling was performed with freeIBIS [43], adaptor and primer sequences were removed, low complexity reads and false paired indices were discarded. Raw data of all libraries were trimmed by applying a

filter of Phred 15. Data for additional taxa were obtained from NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) run by the National Institutes of Health) (see Additional file 2: Table S2). Libraries were assembled de novo using either the CLC Genomics Workbench 5.1 (CLC bio, Århus, Denmark) or Trinity [44].

Phylogenomic analyses

A list of all taxa used and the source of data is given in Additional file 2: Table S2. Orthology prediction was performed using HaMSTR [45]. The applied core-orthologs set comprises 1,253 orthologous genes downloaded from the Inparanoid database [46]. *Capitella teleta*, *Helobdella robusta*, *Lottia gigantea*, *Schistosoma mansoni*, *Daphnia pulex*, *Apis mellifera*, and *Caenorhabditis elegans* served as primer-taxa. Redundant sequences were eliminated using a custom Perl script [29].

Alignments for each orthologous gene were generated separately using MAFFT [47] and alignment masking was performed with REAP [48]. All masked single gene alignments were concatenated into a supermatrix using a custom Perl script. To reduce potential problems of missing data we compiled two data matrices using the program MARE [49] with weighing parameters of $\alpha = 1.5$ and $\alpha = 2$, resulting in two differently densely covered supermatrices. We used partition finding and model testing as implemented in IQ-TREE [50] for both supermatrices, subsequently analysed under the Maximum Likelihood optimality criterion as implemented in the same program. Bootstrap support was estimated from 1000 pseudoreplicates.

Azan staining, histological sections and 3D-reconstruction

Adult specimens were fixed (see Additional file 1: Table S1 for species details), stained and analyzed as described in Beckers et al. [51]. Thus, the specimens were fixed overnight in Bouin's fixative modified after Dubosque-Basil, dehydrated in an ethanol series and incubated in methylbenzoate and butanol. Afterwards the samples were pre-incubated in Histoplast (Thermo Scientific, Dreieich, Germany) and embedded in Paraplast (McCormick Scientific, Richmond, USA). 5 μ m thick sections were made using a Reichert-Jung Autocut 2050 microtome (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany) and transferred to albumen-glycerin coated glass slides. Sections were stained with Carmalum, differentiated with sodium phosphotungstate (5%), washed in distilled water, stained in aniline blue orange G and subsequently embedded with Malinol (Waldeck, Münster, Germany). In Azan staining, the neuropil of the nervous system stains gray, the nuclei of cell somata stain red, the extracellular matrix stains blue and the musculature stains orange [51]. Each section was digitalized at 40 \times magnification using a slide scanner (Olympus

dotslide (2.2 Olympus, Hamburg) and aligned using IMOD [52] and imodalign (http://www.q-terra.de/bio-welt/3drekon/guides/imod_first_aid.pdf). 3D reconstructions were performed with Fiji (1.45b) [53], trakem [54] and Amira (4.0).

Ultra-thin sections and transmission electron microscopy (TEM)

For electron microscopy animals were either fixed in 1.25% glutaraldehyde buffered in 0.05 M phosphate buffer containing 0.3 M NaCl for 1 h, rinsed several times in the same buffer and postfixed in 1% OsO₄ buffered in the same manner (for *Owenia fusiformis*, *Magelona mirabilis*, *Spiochaetopterus costarum*, *Chaetopterus variope-datus* and *Psammodrillus balanoglossoides*), in 2.5% glutaraldehyde/0.1 M sodium cacodylate/0.24 M NaCl and subsequently post-fixed in 1% OsO₄/0.1 M sodium cacodylate/0.24 M NaCl (for *Apistobranthus tullbergi*) or in a phosphate-buffered mixture of sucrose, picric acid, glutaraldehyde and paraformaldehyde (SPAFG), according to Ermak and Eakin [55], for 2.5 h at 4 °C and rinsed in 0.075 M phosphate buffer adjusted to seawater with sucrose (7 changes, 2 h) (for *Eurythoe complanata* and *Paramphimone* sp.). In the latter case specimens were post-fixed in 1% OsO₄ in the same phosphate buffer for 1 h at 4 °C, otherwise the specimens were stained for 30 min in 2% OsO₄/1.5% potassium ferricyanide/0.1 M sodium cacodylate followed by incubation in 2% aqueous uranyl acetate for 30 min. Dehydration of the samples was performed gradually in a graded ethanol or an ascending acetone series and then with propylene oxide. All steps were conducted at room temperature. Following embedding (using the TAAB Araldite 502/812 kit or Epon-Araldite 812 kit), ultrathin sections (70 nm) were cut with a Leica Ultracut E, UC6 or UC7 and counterstained with 2% uranyl acetate and lead citrate. Images were acquired on JEOL 1011, Zeiss EM 902A, Zeiss EM 10CR, Zeiss Lyra or Zeiss Libra 120 transmission electron microscopes equipped with an Olympus MORADA or a 4 K TRS (Moorenweis, Germany) camera. Figures were adjusted to 8-bit grey scaling with the Analysis software package. All final panels were prepared using Adobe (San Jose, CA, USA) Photoshop CC and Illustrator CC.

Immunohistochemistry, CLSM and image processing

Although the specificities of the employed antibodies have all been established in numerous invertebrates, we cannot fully exclude that a given antiserum may bind to a related antigen in the investigated specimens. We hence refer to observed labelled profiles as exhibiting antigen-like immunoreactivity (–LIR). For subsequent staining, at least five specimens of each taxon were used (see electronic Additional file 1: Table S1 for

details). Antibody staining was preceded by tissue permeabilisation for at least 1 h in 0.1 M PBS containing 0.1% NaN₃ and 0.1% TritonX-100 (PTA), suited by blocking in block-PTA (6% normal goat serum (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) in PTA) for 2–4 h or overnight. The primary antibodies, polyclonal rabbit anti-serotonin (INCSTAR, Stillwater, USA, dilution 1:500), polyclonal rabbit anti-FMRamide (Acris Antibodies GmbH, Herford, Germany, dilution 1:500) and monoclonal mouse anti-acetylated α -tubulin (clone 6-11B-1, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, USA, dilution 1:500) were applied for 48–72 h in block-PTA. Afterwards, specimens were rinsed in block-PTA for 3 \times 2 h and incubated subsequently with secondary fluorochrome conjugated antibodies (goat anti-rabbit Alexa Fluor 488) in block-PTA for 24–48 h. At last, the samples were washed three times in 0.1 M PBS (without NaN₃). Subsequently the samples were mounted between two cover slips using 90% glycerol/ 10% 10 \times PBS containing DABCO or Vectashield Mounting Medium (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, USA) (for *Apistobranthus*). Negative controls were obtained by omitting the primary antibody in order to check for antibody specificity and yielded no fluorescence signal. Specimens were analyzed with the confocal laser-scanning microscope Leica TCS STED (Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany). Confocal image stacks were processed with Leica AS AF v2.3.5 (Leica Microsystems). The final panels were designed using Adobe (San Jose, CA, USA) Photoshop CC and Illustrator CC.

Character definition

Ten morphological characters were defined as primary homologies in order to reconstruct the ancestral states of the annelid ventral nerve cord. All characters are defined as binary and their codings and relevant references shown in the data matrix of Fig. 6. Codings are based on the newly generated data unless references are provided in Fig. 6. Figure 5 represents a mapping of these morphological characters and the resulting ancestral state reconstructions on a simplified topology based on our molecular analyses. Inapplicable character codings are applied to characters 3 and 7–9 for taxa coded as absent in characters 2 and 6, respectively. However, inapplicable codings are treated as missing data in our ancestral character reconstruction, which is why all character states were reconstructed for all taxa in Fig. 5 even though characters 3, 7–9 for some extant taxa may have to be technically considered as inapplicable.

Character 1: Intraepidermal position of the ventral nerve cord

The ventral nerve cord of Annelida can be located within the epidermis (= intraepidermal, state: 1) or outside the epidermis (= subepidermal, state: 0). Intraepidermal cords are embedded within epidermal tissue and

surrounded by epidermal cells. The basal lamina delimits the epidermis (including the ventral nerve cord) from the remaining non-epidermal tissue.

Character 2: Clusters of somata along the ventral nerve cord

Somata of the ventral nerve cord can be clustered (= present, state: 1) or non-clustered (= absent, state: 0). Non-clustered somata don't show any sign of aggregation, are evenly distributed along the nerve cord, and a neuropil is present along the entire nerve cord.

Character 3: Somata between clusters along the ventral nerve cord

If the somata along the ventral nerve cord are clustered according to character 2, single somata can still appear between these clusters (= present, state: 1). The latter somata are not part of the cluster, but belong to the ventral nerve cord. If somata between the clusters are absent (= absent, state: 0), these inter-clustal parts of the ventral nerve cord are called somata-free connectives. If the somata in character 2 were scored as non-clustered, they would here be scored as inapplicable.

Character 4: Segmentally arranged commissures along the ventral nerve cord

The commissures along the ventral nerve cord, interconnecting both parallel cords, can be arranged in a quite random series not following a strict seriality (= absent, state: 0) or in a strict segmental pattern (= present, state: 1), congruent to the serial repetition of other structures. In both cases faint and prominent commissures are counted with the same weight.

Character 5: Different morphotypes of somata along the ventral nerve cord

The somata forming the ventral nerve cord can be monomorphic (= absent, state: 0) or polymorphic (= present, state: 1).

Character 6: Giant fibers in the ventral nerve cord

Within the ventral nerve cord giant fibers can be absent (state: 0) or present (state: 1). These fibers are characterized by their larger diameter in comparison to other neurites forming the ventral nerve cord and run along the entire length of the ventral nerve cord.

Character 7: Ventral position of giant fibers within the ventral nerve cord

Giant fibers within the ventral nerve cord can be exclusively located in a ventral position (= present, state: 1), or they can have another localization (= absent, state: 0). If giant fibers are lacking, the character is coded as inapplicable.

Character 8: Number of giant fibers in the ventral nerve cord more than 2

Giant fibers can be present as a pair (= absent, state: 0) or be numerous (= present, state: 1). If giant fibers are lacking, the character is coded as inapplicable.

Character 9: Fusion of giant fibers in the ventral nerve cord

Giant fibers in the ventral nerve cord can be separate (= absent, state: 0) or partly fused (= present, state: 1) throughout the trunk. If giant fibers are lacking, the character is coded as inapplicable.

Character 10: Additional longitudinal neural bundles originating in the brain

In close proximity to the ventral nerve cord additional longitudinal neurites can be present (state: 1) or absent (state: 0). Notably, these additional longitudinal neurites arise from the brain and do not branch off from the ventral nerve cord.

Ancestral state reconstruction

Ancestral states for separate characters of the ventral nerve cord were reconstructed in Mesquite v. 3.10 [56]. In a first analysis a parsimony approach with characters treated as unordered was used. A second analysis was carried out using a maximum likelihood reconstruction showing proportional likelihoods under the Mk1 model with branch lengths scored as equal. Both reconstructions were based on a simplified topology of the MAR-E1.5-tree (Fig. 1), the underlying topology was predefined by hand and potential annelid sister groups were not included due to the unresolved annelid sister group. Results of both analyses were highly similar and only the maximum parsimony reconstruction is shown in the main text. A summary, where these MP reconstructions are mapped on a simplified topology of Fig. 1, is shown in Fig. 5, and the actual ancestral state reconstructions (for both methods and each character) are provided as Additional file 3: Figure S4 (MP reconstruction) and Additional file 4: Figure S5 (ML reconstruction). Reconstruction of the characters on the MARE 2.0-tree (Additional file 5: Figure S3) was not shown, but the only discrepancy found (character 6) was discussed in the text.

To test for the influence of potential annelid sister groups on the ancestral state reconstruction, MP analyses were also performed with either Mollusca, Nemertea, Phoronida or Brachiopoda as potential annelid sister groups. The detailed results are given in the Additional file 6: Figure S6 (for Mollusca), Additional file 7: Figure S7 (for Nemertea), Additional file 8: Figure S8 (for Phoronida) and Additional file 9: Figure S9 (for Brachiopoda).

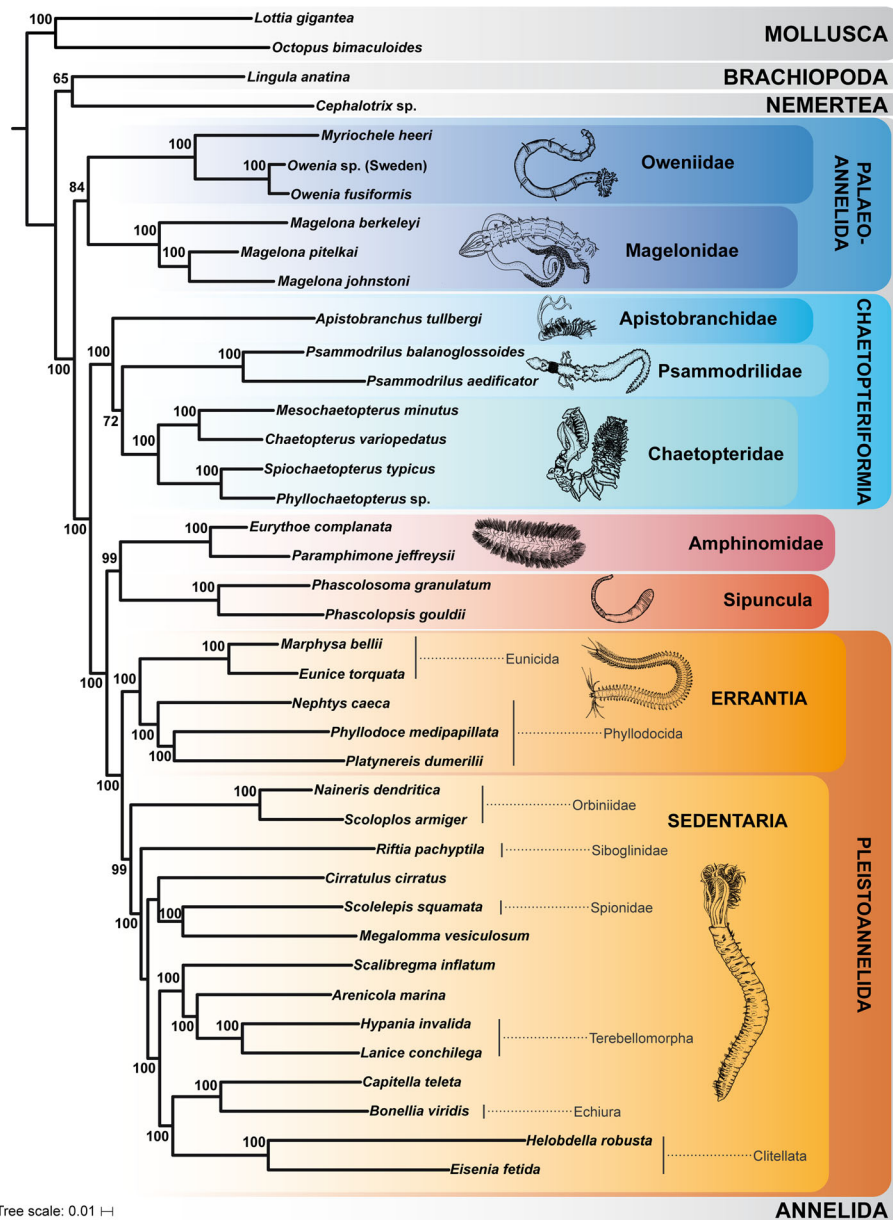


Fig. 1 Best maximum likelihood (ML) tree of the RAxML analysis using the MARE1.5 data set of 40 taxa, including 490 gene partitions comprising 159,297 amino acid positions. Only bootstrap values above 50 are shown. The drawings are redrawn from various sources

Results and discussion

Molecular analyses

Two supermatrices were used for phylogenetic analysis, which differed in the number of included gene partitions. Using the weighting parameter $\alpha = 2$ resulted in a matrix containing 404 of the original 1,253 gene partitions, comprising 128,186 amino acid positions for the 40 analyzed taxa (MARE2 dataset). Applying the less strict weighting parameter $\alpha = 1.5$ kept 490 partitions for the final supermatrix (MARE1.5 dataset), comprising 159,297 amino acid positions. With 90.1% (MARE2) and

90.6% (MARE1.5), the completeness of the matrix is similar for both data sets and clearly improved compared to the unreduced supermatrix (24.2%). Maximum Likelihood analyses using a partition scheme and models as optimized by IQ-TREE [50] resulted in two slightly different topologies (Fig. 1, Additional file 5: Figure S3).

Consistent with previous analyses [28, 29, 32], both data sets yielded a monophyletic Annelida, which can be broadly classified into Pleistoannelida (comprising Sedentaria and Errantia) as well as a number of basally branching lineages (see Fig. 1). As in previous analyses

(see [32]), Sipuncula + Amphinomida are recovered as sister taxon to Pleistoannelida. Interestingly, we find Apistobrachidae and Psammodrilidae together with Chaetopteridae in a well-supported (100% bootstrap) clade among the basally branching lineages. Accordingly, the clade is herein named 'Chaetopteriformia' due to the well-supported placement of Apistobrachidae and Psammodrilidae together with Chaetopteridae. 'Formia' is derived from 'forma', which means 'shape', and follows previous naming for groups of annelid families such as Aphroditiformia, Cirratuliformia, Terebelliformia (see e.g., [29]). The naming is so far node-based and further morphological investigations (including the herein presented data) will help to provide a proper description and test for morphological apomorphies of this group in the future. Apistobrachidae and Psammodrilidae had not been included in previous phylogenomic analyses of annelid relationships and previous morphological investigations suggested them being positioned within Sedentaria mainly based on the structure of the palps, coelomic cavities or chaetal characters [57–60]. Due to the lack of detailed morphological investigations, morphological characters supporting the clade Chaetopteriformia are missing so far. Nevertheless, characters such as the arrangement of muscle bundles in the body wall, the presence and shape of internal chaetae or the partitioning of the trunk (heteronomous segmentation) should be analyzed in detail in future studies as they are candidates for putative morphological synapomorphies supporting the monophyly of Chaetopteriformia (see also [57] for review). In our analysis Psammodrilidae represent the sister taxon of Chaetopteridae, but the bootstrap support for this hypothesis is rather weak (bootstrap 72 & 78%, respectively). Nevertheless, the clade Chaetopteriformia and its position as sister group of (Sipuncula + Amphinomida) + Pleistoannelida (Errantia + Sedentaria) is maximally supported (Fig. 1, Additional file 5: Figure S3).

The two analyses only differ with respect to the sister taxon of all other annelids. In the MARE1.5 analyses (which contains more characters) Magelonidae and Oweniidae form the clade Palaeoannelida [32], which constitutes the sister group of all remaining annelids (see Fig. 1). This result is consistent with previous phylogenomic studies [29, 31, 61]. In contrast, in the MARE2 analysis, Oweniidae and Magelonidae branch off successively in the ML tree (Additional file 5: Figure S3). However, in the bootstrap analysis the support for this latter topology is low, whereas the alternative hypothesis Palaeoannelida received higher support (bootstrap 84%). Therefore, we focused on the topology recovered by the MARE1.5 analysis for reconstructing the evolution of the VNC (Fig. 5), but discuss the few discrepancies found from the reconstructions performed on the MARE2-tree.

Architecture of the VNC in early branching annelid taxa

In the following we refer to Richter et al. [62] regarding the terminology of neuroanatomical characters. Differing definitions are stated appropriately. Neuroanatomical characteristics of the VNC were observed in whole mounts of at least 5–10 adult specimens per species via immunohistochemistry and verified using histological series of sections and TEM in representative trunk regions. In particular, the position of the VNC in relation to the epidermal extracellular matrix (ECM), the arrangement and location of neurite bundles within the VNC and their respective immunoreactivity as well as the morphology and arrangement of neuronal somata in the VNC and the occurrence of somata-free areas were scored. Although different species per family were investigated and the coverage of morphological diversity within a family was given priority, it has to be kept in mind that the taxon sampling represents only a subset of the diversity within the respective families.

Our study revealed an intraepidermal VNC for all investigated species of Oweniidae (Figs. 2a, b, e), Magelonidae (Figs. 2g, h), Apistobrachidae (Figs. 3a, b), Psammodrilidae (Figs. 3f, h) and Chaetopteridae (Figs. 4a–c). These findings are concordant with previous investigations [33, 36, 42, 63, 64]. In species of Amphinomidae, the anterior part of the ventral cord is intraepidermal (Fig. 4g), whereas the posterior part is located subepidermally within the musculature (Fig. 4h, i), but still surrounded by a continuous ECM connected with the epidermal ECM (Fig. 4i).

Organization of the VNC in Palaeoannelida

Immunostainings against serotonin (5-HT) and FMRFamide as well as histological serial sections with subsequent 3D-reconstruction reveal a paired VNC within the first chaetiger in adult Oweniidae (Figs. 2a, d, f), whereas both neurite bundles form an unpaired mid-ventral cord containing a single neuropil in trunk chaetigers (Figs. 2b, d, f). Nevertheless, a bilaterally organized pair of neurite bundles showing certain immunoreactivity is detectable within this unpaired cord (Figs. 2d, f). An additional median neurite bundle is absent (Fig. 2b).

5-HT-LIR is present throughout the entire VNC (Figs. 2d, f). Notably, the somata are monomorphic (based on immunohistochemistry, histology and TEM), and scattered randomly along the ventral cord. The latter somata do not form distinct clusters - a result also supported by DAPI staining (Fig. 2f, inset) and histology (Fig. 2c). However, developmental studies in *Owenia fusiformis* reveal seriality of repeated 5-HT-LIR somata (Fig. 2d) [37] and investigations in adult *Galathowenia oculata* exhibit posterior somata clusters showing selective immunoreactivity [36]. Nevertheless, the latter results are not in contrast to

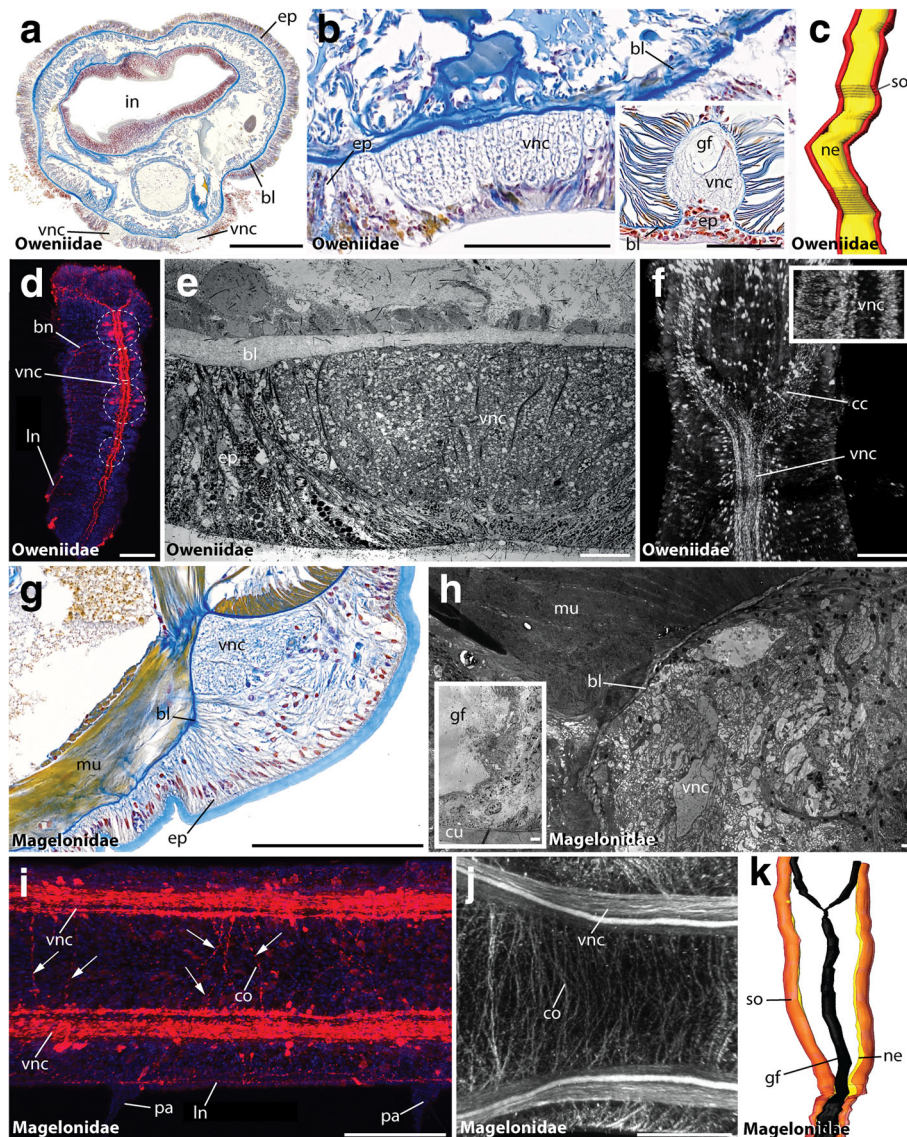


Fig. 2 The VNC of Oweniidae and Magelonidae. Cross-sections (a, b, e, g, h) and ventral view (c, d, f, i-k) of VNC in *Owenia fusiformis* (a-e), *Myriochele heeri* (f), *Myriowenia* sp. (b, inset), *Magelona mirabilis* (g, h, k) and *Magelona filiformis* (i, j). Anterior is up (c, d, f, k) and left (i, j). Azan staining (a, b, g), TEM (e, h), anti-5-HT (d, f, i), anti-tubulin (j) and DAPI (f, inset) staining, and 3D-reconstruction (c, k). (a, b) The VNC (vnc) in Oweniidae is situated within the epidermis. Giant fibers (gf) are reported for *Myriowenia* (inset). (c) Oweniids show a medullary arrangement of somata (so) and neuropil (ne) along the ventral cord, but no somata-free areas. (d) Juvenile oweniids exhibit serial clusters. (e) The ventral nerve cord (vnc) lies within the epidermis (ep). A basal lamina (bl) is present. (f) anti-5-HT and DAPI staining reveals a ventral nerve cord (vnc) with continuous appearing immunoreactive somata and lack of somata-free areas along the (vnc). (g) In magelonids the (vnc) is comprised of two anterior parallel cords and a posterior fused (vnc). (h) The (vnc) is intraepidermal and giant fibers (gf) are present. (i) The arrangement of somata can be regarded as being irregular. Commissures are present (arrowheads). (j) Anti-tubulin staining reveals parallel neurite bundles forming the (vnc) in the trunk. Commissures (co) are assembled along the medullary (vnc). (k) 3D-reconstructions verify the fusion of neurite bundles in the trunk of magelonids. bl, basal lamina; bn, branching nerve; cc, circumesophageal connective; co, commissure; cu, cuticle; ep, epidermis; gf, giant fibers; in, intestine; ln, longitudinal nerve; mu, muscle; ne, neuropil; pa, parapodia; so, somata; vnc, VNC. Scale bars = 100 μ m (a, b, d, i, j, f), 50 μ m (b (inset), g), 10 μ m (e) and 2.5 μ m (h)

the herein presented observations; they, illustrate the developmental complexity on the one hand, but also the necessity of a multi-methodological approach on the other hand, as well as the importance of future analyses of larval and juvenile stages in Oweniidae.

Taken together, ganglia as defined by Richter et al. [62] were not observed.

In Magelonidae, immunohistochemistry reveals a paired VNC consisting of prominent neurite bundles and paired neuropils in thoracic chaetigerous segments

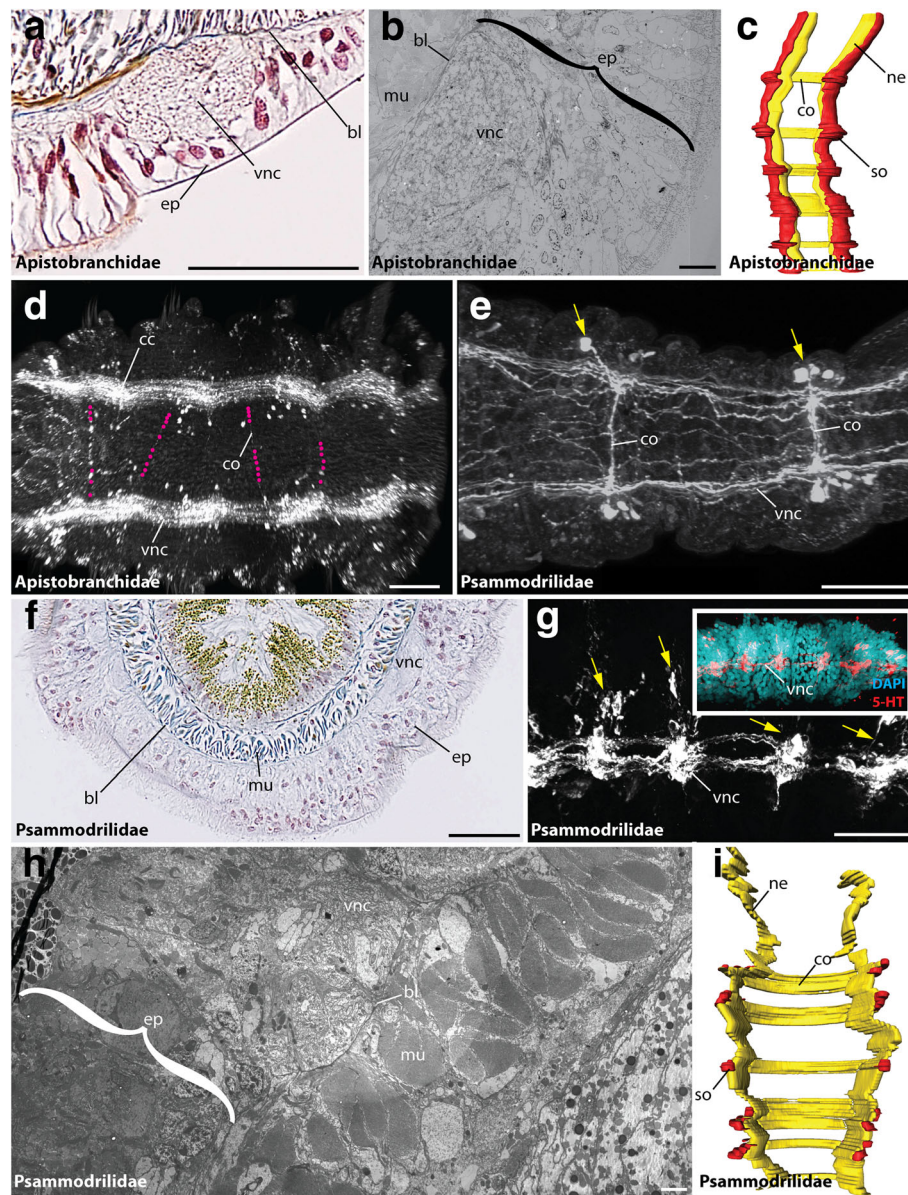


Fig. 3 The VNC of Apistobranchidae and Psammodrilidae. Cross-sections (**a, b, f, h**), ventral (**c-e, i**) and lateral view (**g**) of the ventral cord in *Apistobranchus tullbergi* (**a-d**), *Psammodrilus balanoglossoides* (**f, h, i**) and *Psammodrilus curinigallettii* (**e, g**). Anterior is up (**c, i**) and left (**d, e, g**). Azan staining (**a, f**), TEM (**b, h**), anti-FMRamide (**d**), anti-5-HT (**e, g**), and DAPI (**g**, inset) staining, and 3D-reconstruction (**c, i**). (**a**) The (vnc) in Apistobranchidae is intraepidermal. Giant fibers are absent. (**b**) Ultrastructural data verify a position of the (vnc) within the epidermis (ep). A basal lamina (bl) is present. (**c**) Apistobranchidae show a medullary arrangement of somata (so) and neuropil (ne). Somata-free areas are absent. Commissures (co) show a serial arrangement. (**d**) FMRamide-immunoreactivity reveals the presence of two neurite bundles within the (vnc). Faint commissures (co) are visible. The location of the commissures (co) is marked with purple dots. (**e**) Anti-5-HT staining of the (vnc) in Psammodrilidae reveals presence of clustered somata (yellow arrowheads) and segmentally arranged commissures (co). (**g**) The (vnc) is intraepidermal. (**g**) Lateral view of the (vnc) verifies presence of immunoreactive somata clusters (yellow arrowheads). DAPI staining supports the anti-5-HT staining. (**h**) Ultrastructural investigations support the intraepidermal localization of the (vnc). The musculature (mu) is situated in subepidermal position. (**i**) A 3-D reconstruction in Psammodrilidae reveals the presence of clustered somata (so) along the (vnc). Segmentally arranged commissures (co) are present. bl, basal lamina; cc, circumesophageal connective; co, commissure; ep, epidermis; mu, muscle; ne, neuropil; pa, parapodia; so, somata; vnc, ventral nerve cord. Scale bars = 50 μ m (**a, e-g**), 10 μ m (**b**), 100 μ m (**d**) and 2.5 μ m (**h**)

(Figs. 2i, j) and a fused ventral cord in the trunk of adults (Fig. 2k). An unpaired bundle of median neurites described previously [65] could not be observed. Depending

on the species both ventral neurite bundles may fuse between the ninth and tenth chaetiger (Fig. 2k). Nevertheless, neurites showing certain immunoreactivity still form

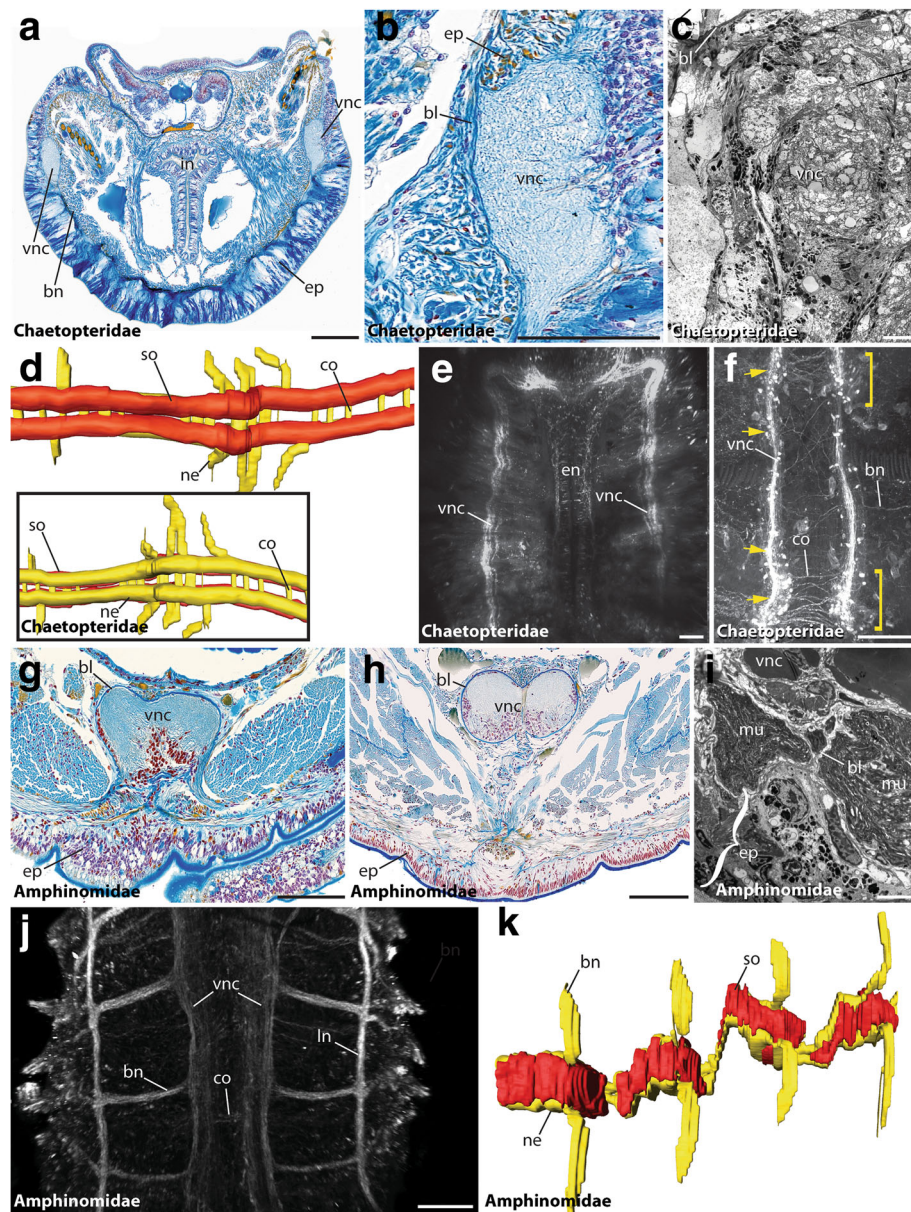


Fig. 4 The VNC of Chaetopteridae and Amphinomidae. Cross-sections (**a-c**, **g-i**), ventral (**d-f**, **j**, **k**) and dorsal view (**d**, inset) of the ventral cord in *Spiochaetopterus costarum* (**a-c**), *Chaetopterus variopedatus* (**d**), *Phyllochaetopterus* sp. (**e**, **f**), *Eurythoe complanata* (**g**, **h**, **j**, **k**) and *Paramphimone* sp. (**i**). Anterior is up (**e**, **f**, **j**), right (**d**) and left (**k**). Azan staining (**a**, **b**, **g**, **h**), TEM (**c**, **i**), anti-5-HT (**e**, **f**) and anti-tubulin (**j**) staining, and 3D-reconstruction (**d**, **k**). (**a**, **b**) The (vnc) in Chaetopteridae is intraepidermal. Giant fibers are absent. (**c**) Ultrastructural data verify the intraepidermal position of the (vnc). (**d**) 3-D reconstruction of the posterior (vnc) reveals medullary arranged somata and segmental arrangement of the main commissures (co). (**e**) 5-HT labeling shows two parallel neurite bundles in the anterior (vnc). The esophageal nerves (en) are visible. (**f**) 5-HT labeling shows two parallel neurite bundles in the posterior (vnc) and segmentally and non-segmentally arranged commissures (co, also marked by yellow arrowheads). Somata aggregations are marked by yellow brackets. (**g**) The anterior (vnc) in Amphinomidae is intraepidermal. (**h**) The posterior (vnc) is located subepidermally, outside the epidermis (ep). A basal lamina (bl) interconnecting the (vnc) and the (ep) is present. (**i**) Ultrastructural data of the posterior (vnc) verify the presence of a basal lamina (bl) interconnecting epidermis (ep) and (vnc). (**j**) Anti-tubulin staining of the anterior (vnc) reveals the presence of branching nerves (bn), longitudinal nerves (ln) next to the (vnc) and commissures (co). (**k**) 3-D reconstruction supports the presence of hemiganglia containing the somata (so) and somata-free connectives. bl, basal lamina; bn, branching nerve; co, commissure; ep, epidermis; in, intestine; ln, longitudinal nerve; mu, muscle; ne, neuropil; so, somata; vnc, ventral nerve cord. Scale bars = 100 μ m (**a**, **b**, **e-h**, **j**), 5 μ m (**c**), and 2.5 μ m (**j**)

paired neurite bundles. 5-HT-LIR (FMRFamide-LIR) is detectable throughout the ventral cord and – together with histology – revealed a non-serial arrangement of somata in the trunk. Somata-free connectives are absent (Fig. 2j, k). Irregularly arranged commissures not following a strict segmental pattern are present (Figs. 2j), and any seriality is missing.

Additionally, giant nerve fibers are present in all investigated magelonid species (Fig. 2h). Two parallel giant fibers originate in the brain, encircle the mouth and form a mid-ventral fiber, which runs along the trunk ventral in the main cord (Fig. 2k). To which extent the giant fibers are formed by one single or multiple axons cannot be stated based on the current dataset. However, giant fibers are lacking in most oweniids (Figs. 2a, b), but are found in *Myriowenia* sp. (Fig. 2b (inset)) where two parallel giant fibers fuse posterior of the mouth (not shown) and run along the entire trunk dorsal in the main nerve cord.

Parallel neurite bundles in Chaetopteriformia

In Chaetopteriformia two parallel ventral neurite bundles are present in adult specimens (Figs. 3c, i; 4d). Although these bundles were observed as being separated anteriorly and converge in the posterior trunk, at least in Chaetopteridae, they never form a single mid-ventral neuropil. Serial clusters of monomorphic somata with 5-HT- and FMRFamide-LIR are present, but somata-free connectives are absent at least in Apistobranchidae and Chaetopteridae – a fact supported by histology (Figs. 3c, d; 4d–f). Segmentally repeated commissures interconnect both cords in Apistobranchidae (Figs. 3c, d), whereas mainly segmental commissures as well as randomly arranged ones were seen in Chaetopteridae (Figs. 4d, f). In Psammodrilidae the commissures are segmentally arranged (Figs. 3e, g, i). In contrast to previous descriptions [41], but based on a comparable and even extended methodological approach, an unpaired midline neuropil is not detectable. Both, Apistobranchidae and Psammodrilidae, show a high degree of neuronal seriality, with only a few additional somata between the serial clusters of somata present in Psammodrilidae (Figs. 3e, g, f). Nevertheless, the nerve cord is intraepidermal in Chaetopteriformia.

Occurrence of subepidermal VNCs in Amphinomidae and Sipuncula

In Amphinomidae, the trunk nervous system is represented by paired mid-ventral neurite bundles and additional bilateral longitudinal neurite bundles [34]. In the following, solely the median-most nerve fibers are regarded as part of the ventral cord and the lateral longitudinal ones, which are often described to belong to the

peripheral nervous system, are not considered here. Thus, tubulin-immunoreactivity showed two ventral neurite bundles throughout the trunk (Fig. 4j). In anterior histological sections these paired neurite bundles form a (partly) fused mid-ventral cord in intraepidermal position and separate neurite bundles were only visible using immunohistochemistry (Fig. 4g). Posterior histological sections reveal two parallel neurite bundles forming the subepidermal cord (Fig. 4h), which, however, is still connected to the epidermis by a continuous ECM. A median neurite bundle and giant fibers are absent (Figs. 4g, h). The somata are clustered in certain parts of the neuropil and form segmental (hemi-) ganglia (Fig. 4k) in accordance with earlier descriptions [34], somata between the clusters and giant fibers are absent. On the contrary, adult Sipuncula possess an unpaired medullary ventral cord with subepidermal somata and neuropil [66, 67] (see also Fig. 5). Giant fibers are absent.

A limited number of studies dealing with nervous system development in Annelida (including Sipuncula) shows that the subepidermal annelid VNC develops from a larval intraepidermal ventral cord [21, 66, 68]. Our analyses (Figs. 5, 6) also support a partial transition of the VNC from an intraepidermal towards a subepidermal position in the common stem lineage of Amphinomidae and Sipuncula, and a complete transition of the VNC towards a subepidermal position along the branch leading to Sipuncula.

A shift towards a subepidermal localization could also be observed in several Pleistoannelida (Fig. 5; see also Fig. 7 for Sabellariidae). On the other hand, numerous pleistoannelid groups, e.g., Polygordiidae [69], Tomopteridae (Fig. 7) or Siboglinidae [70, 71] and several other taxa bear a medullary-like VNC in intraepidermal position [20] (Fig. 5). However, many annelid groups are poorly investigated and developmental studies are necessary to back-up the findings observed in the adult ventral cord.

Nervous system evolution within Annelida

Our analyses using the MARE1.5 topology reconstruct an intraepidermal position of the VNC equipped with monomorphic somata to be the ancestral condition in Annelida (Fig. 5). Whether medullary arranged somata and non-segmental commissures were features of the last common annelid ancestor cannot be reconstructed unambiguously based on the current data and is highly dependent on the potential annelid sister group (Fig. 5; Additional file 6: Figure S6, Additional file 7: Figure S7, Additional file 8: Figure S8, Additional file 9: Figure S9). Nevertheless, the last common ancestor of Pleistoannelida most likely also had an intraepidermal nerve cord, but with somata clusters, intermediate somata and different morphotypes of somata. Moreover, giant fibers

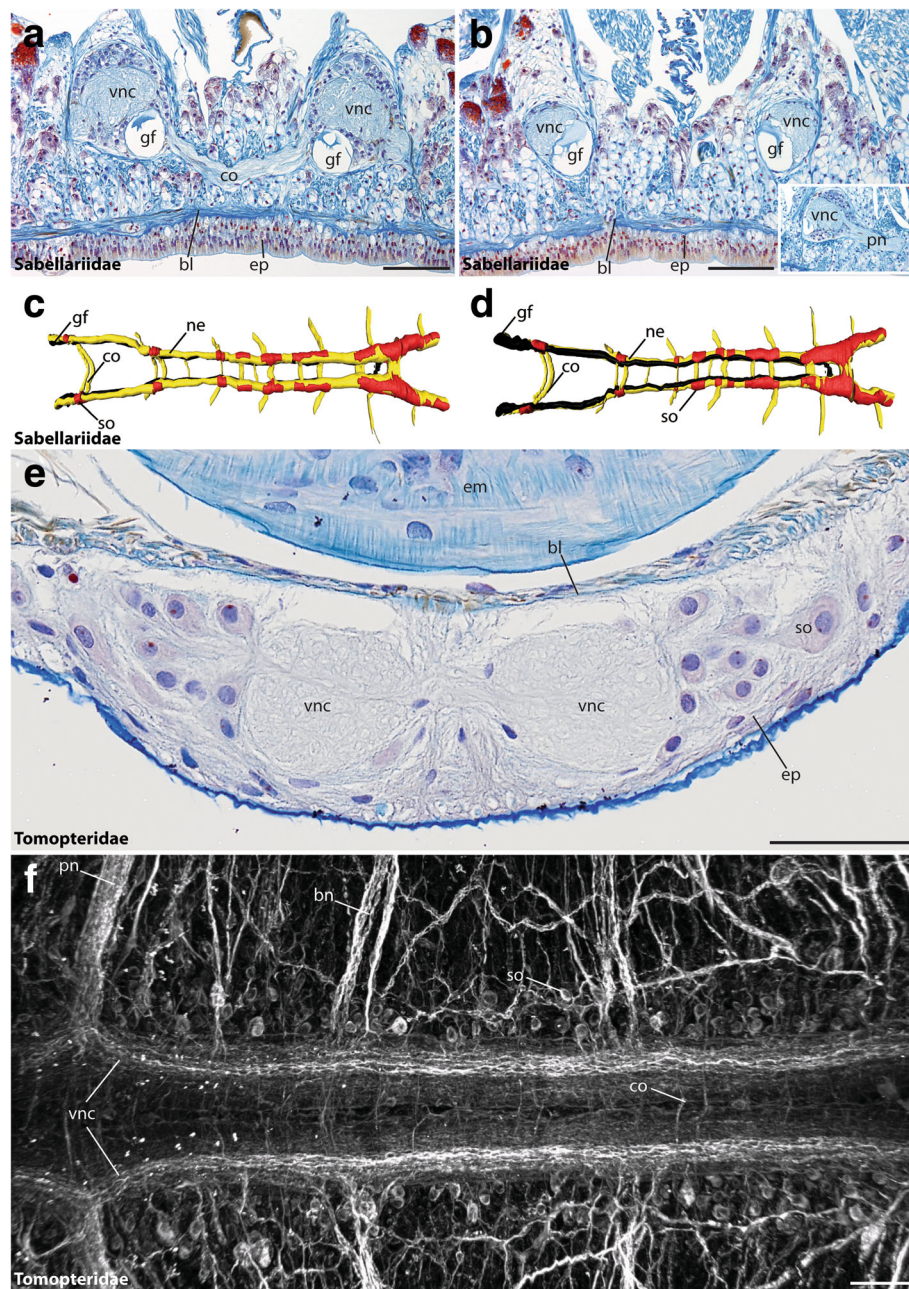
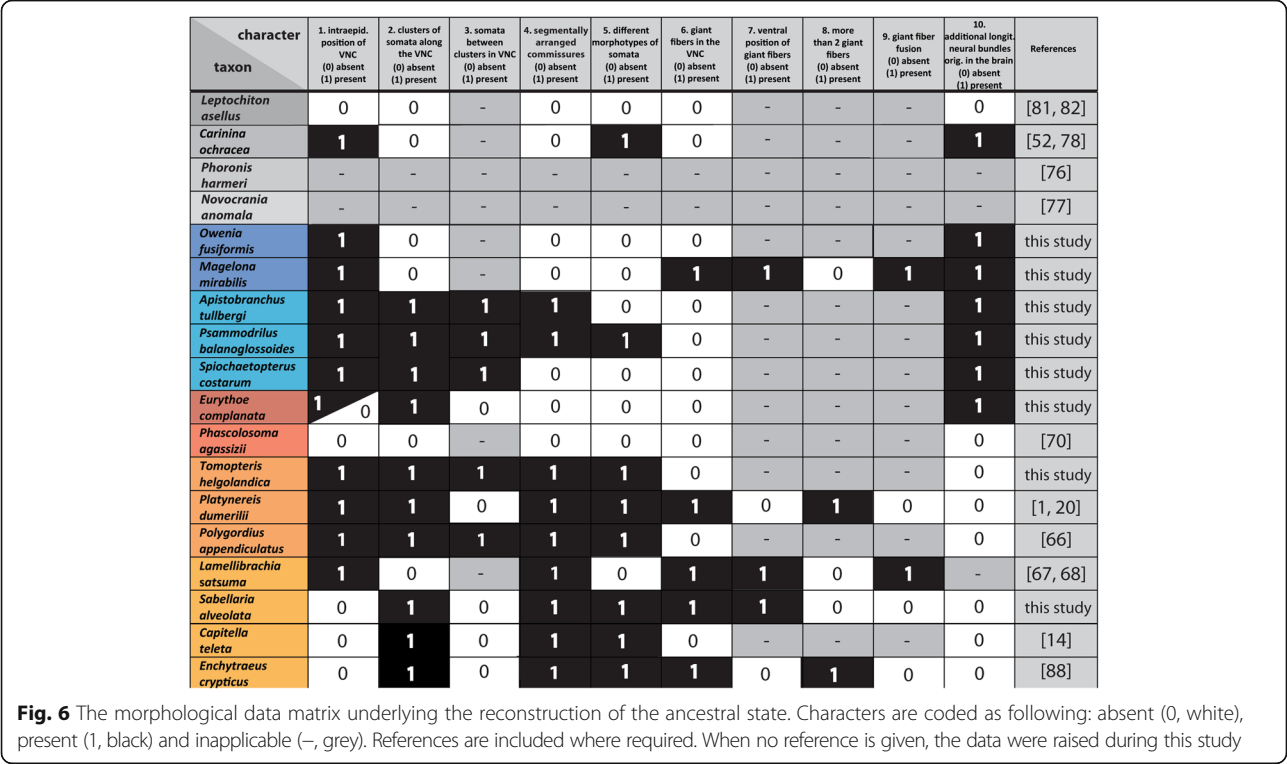


Fig. 5 The VNC of Sabellariidae and Tomopteridae. Cross-sections (**a, b, e**) and dorsal (**c**) and ventral view (**d, f**) of the ventral cord in *Sabellaria alveolata* (**a–d**) and *Tomopteris helgolandica* (**e, f**). Anterior is right (**c, d, f**). Azan staining (**a, b, e**), 3D-reconstruction (**c, d**) and anti- α -tubulin staining (**f**). (**a, b**) The (vnc) in *Sabellaria* is situated in subepidermal position. The ventrally located giant fibers (gf) are visible throughout the entire length of the animal and numerous segmentally arranged commissures (co) are present. The inset shows an outgoing parapodial nerve (pn) branching off from the ventral nerve cord. (**c, d**) 3Dreconstructions reveal the presence of serial somata (so), bearing ganglia and commissures (co). (**e**) The (vnc) in *Tomopteris* is situated within the epidermis (ep) and consists of two distinct neurite bundles. (**f**) Immunohistochemistry reveals presence a medullary-like arrangement of somata (so), segmentally arranged commissures (co) and branching nerves (bn). Somata-free connectives are absent. bl, basal lamina; bn, branching nerve; co, commissure; em, esophageal musculature; ep, epidermis; gf, giant fiber; ne, neuropil; pn, parapodial nerve; so, somata; vnc, ventral nerve cord. Scale bars = 200 μ m (**a, b**) and 100 μ m (**e, f**)

did not occur in the last common ancestor according to the reconstruction based on maximum parsimony (nevertheless equivocal with ML ancestral state reconstruction). However, the existence of giant fibers in at

least one member of the early branching Oweniidae (but not our coded *O. fusiformis*) and in all investigated Magelonidae, but lack of such neuronal structures in the remaining early branching lineages, makes it difficult



with the current taxon sampling to reconstruct the evolution of this character and the associated characters definitely (Fig. 5). Furthermore, their characterization mainly by diameter [72] and their variable location relative to the VNC when comparing Paleo- to Pleistoannelida add to this problem. Nevertheless, presence of such structures in members of Paleoannelida provides some support in the ML ancestral state reconstruction (Additional file 4: Figure S5) to the scenario that giant fibers could belong to the annelid ground pattern. Due to the occurrence of giant fibers in only one oweniid species and the unresolved placement of the respective taxon within the oweniid tree, a final statement regarding the evolution of the giant fibers is hardly possible based on the data available.

Based on our analyses, a transition of the VNC into a ladder-like, cluster-bearing VNC with a subepidermal position seem to have evolved independently in a few lineages after the split of Pleistoannelida into Errantia and Sedentaria. A ladder-like, cluster-bearing, subepidermal VNC therefore has to be considered the derived condition within Annelida. The features of the VNC we predict for the annelid ground pattern are therefore differing from the commonly accepted, strict subepidermal ladder-like configuration (meaning somata only within the paired ganglia, paired somata-free connectives and segmentally arranged commissures). This strict configuration has often been used to picture the ancestral

annelid ventral nervous system and was largely based on the erroneous interpretation of the clitellate VNC as being the best fitting model for representing the annelid organization [1, 20]. Nevertheless, a ladder-like but intraepidermal cord can be observed within Chaetopteriformia (in Psammodrillidae and partly in Apistobranchidae) as well as in several Pleistoannelida, and therefore it has to be assumed that the transition into this ladder-like condition occurred several times during annelid evolution. These presumably multiple transitions into a ladder-like appearance seem to show an evolution independent from the observed transition from an intra- towards a subepidermal position of the cord.

Notably, the position of the VNC is correlated with the arrangement of the body wall musculature. Generally, the longitudinal musculature is arranged in 2–3 pairs of bundles, in the ventral midline often separated by the VNC [73–75]. A body wall musculature consisting of inner longitudinal and dense outer circular muscle, as described for, e.g., burrowing Arenicolidae or members of Clitellata, was always thought to be part of the annelid ground pattern but is only present in a limited number of taxa. In addition, these are usually found in highly derived positions in the phylogenetic tree. Yet, such a body plan of ground-dwelling annelids is now found to be highly derived [21] and the subepidermal position of their ventral nerve cord may either be a protective adaptation to the mechanic stress during burrowing or related to the

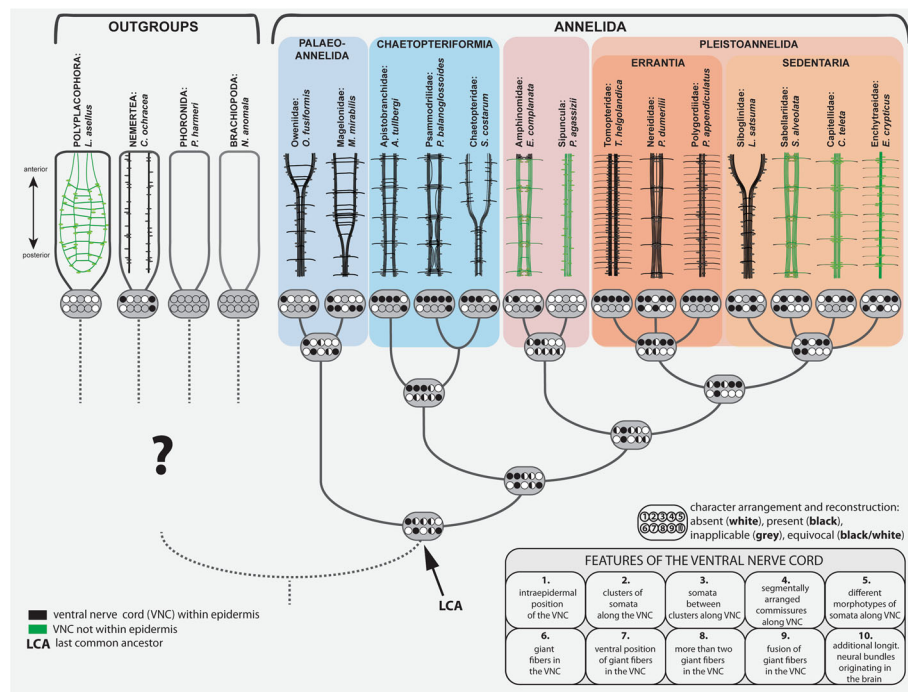


Fig. 7 Schematic overview of the neural anatomy concerning the VNC in selected non-annelid taxa, the basally branching annelids and representatives of the Pleistoannelida. The shown topology is simplified and based on the MARE1.5 dataset. The figure represents a mapping of the morphological characters (including the putative plesiomorphic characters for different taxa) and the ancestral state reconstructions on the simplified topology. The character states given at the nodes of the topology are based on ancestral state reconstruction using maximum parsimony and the Mk1 model implemented in MESQUITE for the 10 characters specified for the VNC (electronic supplementary material S4-S5). Note that the question mark for the position of outgroups is caused by uncertain phylogenetic placements of the latter. Characters mapped on the topology are coded as following: absent (white), present (black) and inapplicable (grey). In cases when different character states were calculated for one character, all states are shown. Naming of each character is given in the figure

necessity of a well-developed system of circular muscle fibers. Notably, in species with an intraepidermal VNC, the ventral longitudinal muscle bundles are usually separated from each other by the VNC and true circular musculature forming closed rings of fibers is absent [74, 75].

A significant change in lifestyle, e.g., towards a more actively burrowing behavior in sediments like soil as depicted by numerous sedentary worms, or the exploitation of new food sources as seen, e.g., in predatory leeches, might have caused adaptive changes of the body wall musculature to fulfill specific movements required for this lifestyle. This might have triggered the necessity of a better protection of the nervous system, which caused a positional shift of the VNC. The latter or a similar scenario might help to explain the positional changes observable in the annelid VNC and is supported by comparable hypotheses dealing with the evolutionary transition of the brain in sediment-dwelling taxa towards posterior caused by the burrowing lifestyle [75]. Nevertheless, detailed investigations are necessary to point out the actual driving force for this major morphological change during annelid and spiralian evolution.

Considerations about nervous system evolution within Spiralia

The evolution of the centralized nervous system within Bilateria is still a highly discussed field, and even similarities in terms of development and patterning of the ventral nerve cord in Spiralia are questioned in recent analyses – also due to lack of morphological data and comparable characters of the ventral nerve cord in various taxa [76–78].

Although our results support an intra- or basiepidermal VNC and show the equivocal probability of somata occurring along the entire nerve cord as being the plesiomorphic annelid condition, the origin of the latter character state within Spiralia can hardly be reconstructed since the sister group of annelids is still not resolved [79, 80] (see also S6-S9 for ancestral state reconstructions including the potential sister group). Whereas either Nemertea or Mollusca were generally considered the annelid sister taxon [81, 82], recent analyses reveal Brachiopoda and Phoronida as additional candidates [30, 80]. In the latter, adults lack a VNC [83, 84], but the nervous tissue within the lophophore is well developed and has an intraepidermal position as well.

When using Brachiopoda/Phoronida as annelid sister group in the ancestral state reconstruction (MP analysis), the ground pattern of the annelid VNC includes an intraepidermal position of the VNC, monomorphic somata, a ventral position of giant fibers and additional longitudinal neurite bundles. Nevertheless, presence of giant fibers in general and more than two giant fibers is not supported by the MP analysis (Additional file 3: Figure S4) (but their absence/presence is traced equivocally in the ML analyses; Additional file 4: Figure S5). Nemertea do not exhibit distinct medio-ventral neurite bundles, but bear lateral medullary neurite bundles without strict somata clusters [85]. Both lateral neurite bundles are intraepidermal in the supposedly early branching Carinidae [51]. When using Nemertea as potential sister group for Annelida, the MP ancestral state reconstruction favors an intraepidermal position of the annelid VNC, a ventral position of giant fibers and the presence of additional longitudinal neurites as well. Somata clusters, segmentally arranged commissures, different somata morphotypes and giant fibers in general might be absent in the annelid ground plan based on the MP analysis (Additional file 7: Figure S7). Mollusca show a considerable variation in nervous system organizations, but the proposed mollusc ground pattern comprises a subepidermal nervous system out of four medullary cords, which are laterally and ventro-laterally positioned [86–89]. An inclusion of Mollusca into the analysis supports the lack of somata clusters, serial commissures following a strict segmental pattern of related structures and different somata morphotypes, but an intraepidermal position is questioned due to the subepidermal conditions of the VNC in molluscs. (Additional file 6: Figure S6) Yet, a subepidermal cord with distinctive somata clusters containing segmentally arranged commissures and with somata-free connectives in between is not depicted as the ancestral annelid configuration in none of the previously mentioned analyses (Fig. 5). Notably - as discussed above - such a configuration is also lacking in the supposed annelid sister groups [83–85, 88].

In numerous annelids the neurite bundles of the VNC are located ventro-laterally in early developmental stages (and in several lineages of interstitial or meiofaunal annelids), but mid-ventrally in adults [20, 71, 90–92]. Regardless of the annelid sister group a positional shift of the lateral neurite bundles towards the ventral midline has to be assumed to have evolved in the stem lineage of Annelida. According to our tree a similar transition must be hypothesized for the position of the VNC in Annelida. Here, the developmental shift of the annelid VNC from an intra- into a subepidermal position provides an explanation for the repeated evolutionary transition of the VNC from the epidermis into deeper layers.

Conclusions

Taken together, our study illustrates the complexity when it comes to evolutionary changes of organ system morphologies, but also shows the importance of phylogenetic analyses to test alternative hypotheses, e.g. regarding the direction of evolution. Based on the presented data an intraepidermal ventral nerve cord not only exhibits a larval and juvenile character as described previously for many annelid groups, but also reflects the putative plesiomorphic annelid condition. Accordingly, this condition is not (only) the result of paedomorphosis, as it was supposed for various annelid groups. Furthermore, profound scenarios concerning the evolutionary direction of changes in a respective organ system are solely possible under consideration of a comprehensive methodological approach, but also strongly limited by insufficient comparable datasets. In case of the ventral nerve cord in Annelida, further anatomical investigations are necessary to provide a better taxon sampling and data acquisition especially within the pleistoannelid groups. Only based on additional analyses open questions such as the evolution of giant fibers or the VNC transition from intra- towards subepidermal within Pleistoannelida can be resolved adequately. Thus the current study thereby provides important starting points for future investigations.

Additional files

Additional file 1: Table S1. Sampling sites and fixation/preservation details. (DOCX 15 kb)

Additional file 2: Table S2. List of taxa used in the phylogenomic study and accession number. Species and accession numbers in bold were either newly sequenced or re-sequenced for deeper coverage in the present study. (DOCX 14 kb)

Additional file 3: Figure S4. Ancestral state reconstructions for the separate characters of the ventral nerve cord using a parsimony model with characters treated as unordered in MESQUITE v. 3.10. The character state is color coded and shown on the respective branch. (TIF 27174 kb)

Additional file 4: Figure S5. Ancestral state reconstructions for the separate characters of the ventral nerve cord using the maximum likelihood Mk1 model with branch lengths scored as equal in MESQUITE v. 3.10. The character state is color coded and shown on the respective branch. (TIF 27269 kb)

Additional file 5: Figure S3. Best maximum likelihood (ML) tree of the RAXML analysis using the MARE2 data set of 40 taxa, including 404 gene partitions comprising 128,186 amino acid positions. Only bootstrap values above 50 are shown. (DOCX 250 kb)

Additional file 6: Figure S6. Ancestral state reconstructions for the separate characters of the ventral nerve cord using a parsimony model with characters treated as unordered and Mollusca as outgroup in MESQUITE v. 3.10. The character state is color coded and shown on the respective branch. (TIF 28014 kb)

Additional file 7: Figure S7. Ancestral state reconstructions for the separate characters of the ventral nerve cord using a parsimony model with characters treated as unordered and Nemertea as outgroup in MESQUITE v. 3.10. The character state is color coded and shown on the respective branch. (TIF 28001 kb)

Additional file 8: Figure S8. Ancestral state reconstructions for the separate characters of the ventral nerve cord using a parsimony model with characters treated as unordered and Phoronida as outgroup in MESQUITE v. 3.10. The character state is color coded and shown on the respective branch. (TIF 27990 kb)

Additional file 9: Figure S9. Ancestral state reconstructions for the separate characters of the ventral nerve cord using a parsimony model with characters treated as unordered and Brachiopoda as outgroup in MESQUITE v. 3.10. The character state is color coded and shown on the respective branch. (TIF 28020 kb)

Acknowledgments

We thank the Sars International Centre for Marine Molecular Biology (Bergen/Norway), in particular H. Hausen for discussions and specimens of *Apistobranchius tullbergi* for TEM and the team of S11 for continuous support. We thank Pat Hutchings (Sydney/Australia) for specimens of *Myriowenia*, Anett Karl (Leipzig, Germany) for TEM images of *Owenia fusiformis*, Nadya Rimskaya-Korsakova for helpful comments on the siboglinid nervous system and Helge Norf (Leipzig/Germany) for help with the collection of *Hypania invalida*. Furthermore, we would like to thank the Arctic Station Greenland (Qeqertarsuaq, Disko, Greenland) and the biological station Roscoff (Roscoff, France), in particular Stephan Hourdez (Roscoff, France), for help and support during various collection trips. We acknowledge support by the German Research Foundation and the Open Access Publication Funds of the Göttingen University.

Funding

CH was financed by personal research fellowships from the DFG (HE 7224/1–1, HE 7224/2–1). This work was also funded by the DFG during the AnnEvol-project (grants DFG-STR 683/5–2 and DFG-STR 683/8–2 to THS; grant DFG-BL 787/5–1 to CB). This is NHM Evolutionary Genomics Lab contribution #12.

Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this published article and its supplementary information files. The assembled molecular datasets underlying the phylogenetic analyses are available in the Dryad digital repository; [93].

Authors' contributions

CH and CB conceived the study, analyzed the data and drafted the manuscript. AW, THS and CB performed molecular analyses. CH, PB, TB, SHD, IK, GP and KW performed morphological investigations or data analyzes and contributed specimens or raw data. All authors discussed, read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethics approval and consent to participate were not required for this work.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Author details

¹Animal Evolution and Biodiversity, Georg-August-University Göttingen, 37073 Göttingen, Germany. ²Institute of Evolutionary Biology and Ecology, University of Bonn, 53121 Bonn, Germany. ³Institute of Biology, University of Leipzig, 04103 Leipzig, Germany. ⁴Department of Evolutionary Genetics, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, 04103 Leipzig, Germany. ⁵Department of Developmental Biology and Zoology, University of Osnabrück, 49069 Osnabrück, Germany. ⁶Department of Biology, University of Copenhagen, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark. ⁷Frontiers in Evolutionary Zoology, Natural History Museum, University of Oslo, P.O. Box 1172, Blindern, NO-0318 Oslo, Norway. ⁸German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, Deutscher Platz 5e, 04103 Leipzig, Germany.

Received: 20 July 2018 Accepted: 4 September 2018

Published online: 27 September 2018

References

- Orrhage L, Müller MCM. Morphology of the nervous system of Polychaeta (Annelida). *Hydrobiologia*. 2005;535/536:79–111.
- Bullock TH, Horridge GA. Structure and function in the nervous systems of invertebrates. San Francisco and London: W.H. Freeman and Company; 1965.
- Dorsett DA. Organization of the nerve cord. In: Mill PJ, editor. Physiology of annelids. Now York: Academic Press, London; 1978. p. 115–60.
- Golding DW. Polychaeta: Nervous system. *Microsc Anat Invertebr*. 1992;7:153–79.
- Schmidt-Rhaesa A. 2007 Evolution of organ systems. Oxford Univ. Press, 656–664.
- Brusca RC, Brusca GJ. Invertebrates. 2nd ed. Sunderland: Sinauer Associates, Inc; 2003.
- Starunov W, Voronezhskaya EE, Nezhlin LP. Development of the nervous system in *Platynereis dumerilii* (Nereididae, Annelida). *Front Zool*. 2017;14:27.
- Martínez Vergara H, Yanina P, Hantz P, Antonietta M, Achim K, Vopalensky P, Arendt D. Whole-organism cellular gene-expression atlas reveals conserved cell types in the ventral nerve cord of *Platynereis dumerilii*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci*. 2017;114:5878–85.
- Tessmar-Raible K, Arendt D. Emerging systems: between vertebrates and arthropods, the Lophotrochozoa. *Curr Opin Genet Dev*. 2003;13:331–40.
- Kutschera U, Weisblat DA. Leeches of the genus *Helobdella* as model organisms for Evo-devo studies. *Theory Biosci*. 2015;134:125–36.
- Shankland M, Seaver EC. Evolution of the bilaterian body plan: what have we learned from annelids? *Proc Natl Acad Sci*. 2000;97:4434–7.
- Kuwada JY, Kramer AP. Embryonic development of the leech nervous system: primary axon outgrowth of identified neurons. *J Neurosci*. 1983;3:2098–111.
- Meyer NP, Seaver EC. Neurogenesis in an annelid: characterization of brain neural precursors in the polychaete *Capitella* sp. I. *Dev Biol*. 2009;335:237–52.
- Meyer NP, Carrillo-Baltodano A, Moore RE, Seaver EC. Nervous system development in lecithotrophic larval and juvenile stages of the annelid *Capitella teleta*. *Front Zool*. 2015;12:15.
- Denes AS, Spá G, Kely J, Steinmetz PRH, Raible F, Snyman H, Prud 'homme B, Ferrier DEK, Balavoine G, Arendt D. Molecular architecture of annelid nerve cord supports common origin of nervous system centralization in Bilateria. *Cell*. 2007;129:277–88.
- De Robertis E. The molecular ancestry of segmentation mechanisms. *Proc Natl Acad Sci*. 2008;105:16411–2.
- Holland LZ, Carvalho JE, Escrivá H, Laudet V, Schubert M, Shimeld SM, Yu J-K. Evolution of bilaterian central nervous systems: a single origin? *EvoDevo*. 2013;4:27.
- Müller MCM. Polychaete nervous systems: ground pattern and variations – cLS microscopy and the importance of novel characteristics in phylogenetic analysis. *Integr Comp Biol*. 2006;46:125–33.
- Bleidorn C, Helm C, Weigert A, Aguado MT. Annelida. In: Wanninger A, editor. Evolutionary developmental biology of invertebrates 2: Lophotrochozoa (Spiralia): Springer-Verlag Wien; 2015. p. 193–230.
- Purschke G. Annelida: basal groups and Pleistoannelida. In: Schmidt-Rhaesa A, Harzsch S, Purschke G, editors. Structure and evolution of invertebrate nervous systems. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2016. p. 254–312.
- Purschke G, Bleidorn C, Struck T. Systematics, evolution and phylogeny of Annelida – a morphological perspective. *Mem Museum Victoria*. 2014;71:247–69.
- Hejnol A, Lowe CJ. Embracing the comparative approach: how robust phylogenies and broader developmental sampling impacts the understanding of nervous system evolution. *Phil Trans R Soc B*. 2015;370:20150045.
- Kerbl A, Bekkouche N, Sterrer W, Worsaae K. Detailed reconstruction of the nervous and muscular system of Lobatocerebridae with an evaluation of its annelid affinity. *BMC Evol Biol*. 2015;15:277.
- Brinkmann N, Wanninger A. Larval neurogenesis in *Sabellaria alveolata* reveals plasticity in polychaete neural patterning. *Evol Dev*. 2008;10:606–18.
- Müller MCM, Westheide W. Comparative analysis of the nervous systems in presumptive progenetic dinophilid and dorvilleid polychaetes (Annelida) by immunohistochemistry and cLSM. *Acta Zool*. 2002;83:33–48.
- Worsaae K, Rouse GW. 2010 The simplicity of males: dwarf males of four species of *Osedax* (Siboglinidae; Annelida) investigated by confocal laser scanning microscopy. *J Morphol* 142, 127–142.

27. Kerbl A, Fofanova EG, Mayorova TD, Voronezhskaya EE, Worsaae K. Comparison of neuromuscular development in two dinophilid species (Annelida) suggests progenetic origin of *Dinophilus gyroclitatus*. *Front Zool*. 2016;13:49.
28. Struck TH, Paul C, Hill N, Hartmann S, Hösel C, Kube M, Lieb B, Meyer A, Tiedemann R, Purschke G, Bleidorn C. Phylogenomic analyses unravel annelid evolution. *Nature*. 2011;471:95–8.
29. Weigert A, Helm C, Meyer M, Nickel B, Arendt D, Hausdorf B, Santos SR, Halanych KM, Purschke G, Bleidorn C, Struck TH. Illuminating the base of the annelid tree using transcriptomics. *Mol Biol Evol*. 2014;31:1391–140.
30. Laumer CE, Bekkouche N, Kerbl A, Goetz F, Neves RC, Sørensen MV, Kristensen RM, Hejnol A, Dunn CW, Giribet G, Worsaae K. Spiralian phylogeny informs the evolution of microscopic lineages. *Curr Biol*. 2015;25:1–7.
31. Struck TH, Golombek A, Weigert A, Franke FA, Westheide W, Purschke G, Bleidorn C, Halanych KM. The evolution of annelids reveals two adaptive routes to the interstitial realm. *Curr Biol*. 2015;25:1993–9.
32. Weigert A, Bleidorn C. Current status of annelid phylogeny. *Org Divers Evol*. 2016;16:345–62.
33. Martin N, Anctil M. The nervous system of the tube-worm *Chaetopterus variopeatus* (Polychaeta). *J Morphol*. 1984;181:161–73.
34. Müller MCM, Berenzen A, Westheide W. Experiments on anterior regeneration in *Eurythoe complanata* ("Polychaeta", Amphinomidae): reconfiguration of the nervous system and its function for regeneration. *Zoomorphology*. 2003;122:95–103.
35. Kristof A, Wollesen T, Wanninger A. Segmental mode of neural patterning in Sipuncula. *Curr Biol*. 2008;18:1129–32.
36. Rims kaya-Korsakova NN, Kristof A, Malakhov VV, Wanninger A. Neural architecture of *Galathowenia oculata* Zach, 1923 (Oweniidae, Annelida). *Front Zool*. 2016;13:5.
37. Helm C, Vöcking O, Kourtesis I, Hausen H. *Owenia fusiformis* – a basally branching annelid suitable for studying ancestral features of annelid neural development. *BMC Evol Biol*. 2016;16:129.
38. Struck TH. Direction of evolution within Annelida and the definition of Pleistoannelida. *J Zool Syst Evol Res*. 2011;49:340–5.
39. Parry LA, Edgecombe GD, Eibye-Jacobsen D, Vinther J. The impact of fossil data on annelid phylogeny inferred from discrete morphological characters. *Proc R Soc B*. 2016;283:20161378.
40. Worsaae K, Kvindebjerg K, Martínez A. Morphology of a new interstitial *Psammodrillus* (Psammodrillidae, Annelida) from Sardinia, Italy. *Zool Anz*. 2015;259:13–21.
41. Orrhage L. Über die Anatomie des zentralen Nervensystems der sedentaren Polychaeten. *Ark für Zool*. 1964;19:99–133.
42. Kristensen RM, Nørrevang A. 1982 description of *Psammodrillus aedificator* sp.n. (Polychaeta), with notes on the arctic interstitial fauna of Disko Island, W. Greenland. *Zool Scr*. 1982;11:265–79.
43. Renaud G, Kircher M, Stenzel U, Kelso J. freebis: an efficient basecaller with calibrated quality scores for Illumina sequencers. *Bioinformatics*. 2013;29:1208–9.
44. Grabherr MG, Haas BJ, Yassour M, Levin JZ, Thompson DA, Amit I, Adiconis X, Fan L, Raychowdhury R, Qian Dong Z, Chen Z, Mauceli E, Hacohen N, Gnirke A, Rhind N, Di Palma F, Birren BW, Nusbaum C, Lindblad-Toh K, Friedman N, Regev A. Trinity: reconstructing a full-length transcriptome without a genome from RNA-Seq data. *Nat Biotechnol*. 2013;29:644–52.
45. Ebersberger I, Strauss S, von Haeseler A. HaMStR: profile hidden markov model based search for orthologs in ESTs. *BMC Evol Biol*. 2009;9:157.
46. Sonnhammer ELL, Östlund G. InParanoid 8. 2015 Orthology analysis between 273 proteomes, mostly eukaryotic. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 43:D234–9.
47. Katoh K, Standley DM. MAFFT multiple sequence alignment software version 7: improvements in performance and usability. *Mol Biol Evol*. 2013;30:772–80.
48. Hartmann S, Vision TJ. Using ESTs for phylogenomics: can one accurately infer a phylogenetic tree from a gappy alignment? *BMC Evol Biol*. 2008;8:95.
49. Misof B, Meyer B, von Reumont BM, Kück P, Misof K, Meusemann K. Selecting informative subsets of sparse supermatrices increases the chance to find correct trees. *BMC Bioinformatics*. 2013;14:348.
50. Nguyen LT, Schmidt HA, Von Haeseler A, Minh BQ. IQ-TREE: a fast and effective stochastic algorithm for estimating maximum-likelihood phylogenies. *Mol Biol Evol*. 2015;32:268–74.
51. Beckers P, Loesel R, Bartolomaeus T. The nervous systems of basally branching nemertea (Palaeonemertea). *PLoS One*. 2013;8:e66137.
52. Kremer JR, Mastroratte DN, McIntosh JR. Computer visualization of three-dimensional image data using IMOD. *J Struct Biol*. 1996;116:71–6.
53. Schindelin J, Arganda-Carreras I, Frise E, Kaynig V, Longair M, Pietzsch T, Preibisch S, Rueden C, Saalfeld S, Schmid B, Tinevez J-Y, White DJ, Hartenstein V, Eliceiri K, Tomancak P, Cardona A. Fiji: an open-source platform for biological-image analysis. *Nat Meth*. 2012;9:676–82.
54. Cardona A, Saalfeld S, Schindelin J, Arganda-Carreras I, Preibisch S, Longair M, Tomancak P, Hartenstein V, Douglas RJ. TrakEM2 software for neural circuit reconstruction. *PLoS One*. 2012;7:e38011.
55. Ermak TH, Eakin RM. Fine structure of the cerebral and pygidial ocelli in *Chone ecaudata* (Polychaeta: Sabellidae). *J Ultrastruct Res*. 1976;54:243–60.
56. Maddison WP, Maddison DR. 2011 Mesquite: a modular system for evolutionary analysis. Version 3.10. <http://mesquiteproject.org>.
57. Orrhage L. Über die Anatomie, Histologie und Verwandtschaft der Apistobranchidae (Polychaeta Sedentaria) nebst Bemerkungen über die systematische Stellung der Archianneliden. *Z Morph Tiere*. 1974;79:1–45.
58. Meyer R, Bartolomaeus T. Ultrastruktur und Morphogenese der Hakenborsten bei *Psammodrillus balanoglossoides* - Bedeutung für die Stellung der Psammodrillida (Annelida). *Microfauna Mar*. 1997;11:87–113.
59. Fauchald K, Rouse G. Polychaeta systematics: past and present. *Zoologica Scr*. 1997;26:71–138.
60. Zrzavý J, Pavel Ř, Piálek L, Janoušek J. Phylogeny of Annelida (Lophotrochozoa): total-evidence analysis of morphology and six genes. *BMC Evol Biol*. 2009;14:1–14.
61. Andrade SCS, Novo M, Kawauchi GY, Worsaae K, Pleijel F, Giribet G, Rouse GW. Articulating "archiannelids": Phylogenomics and annelid relationships, with emphasis on meiofaunal taxa. *Mol Biol Evol*. 2015;32:msv175.
62. Richter S, Loesel R, Purschke G, Schmidt-Rhaesa A, Scholtz G, Stach T, Vogt L, Wanninger A, Brenneis G, Döring C, Faller S, Fritsch M, Grobe P, Heuer CM, Kaul S, Möller OS, Müller CH, Rieger V, Rothe BH, Stegner ME, Harzsch S. Invertebrate neurophylogeny: suggested terms and definitions for a neuroanatomical glossary. *Front Zool*. 2010;7:29.
63. Bubko OV, Minichev YS. Nervous system in Oweniidae (Polychaeta). *Zool Zh*. 1972;51:1288–99.
64. Jones ML. On the morphology, feeding, and behaviour of *Magelona* sp. *Biol Bull*. 1968;134:272–97.
65. Müller MCM. 1999 Das Nervensystem der Polychaeten: immunhistochemische Untersuchungen an ausgewählten Taxa. PhD Thesis, Univ. Osnabrück.
66. Akesson B. A study of the nervous system of the Sipunculoidea, with some remarks on the development of the two species *Phascolion strombi* (Montagu) and *Golfingia minuta* (Keferstein). *Undersökningar över Öresund, Lund*. 1958;38:1–149.
67. Kristof A, Maiorova AS. Annelida. 2016 Sipuncula. In: Structure and evolution of invertebrate nervous systems. Edited by Schmidt-Rhaesa a, Harzsch S, Purschke G. Oxford: Oxford University Press. p. 248–53.
68. Helm C, Krause A, Bleidorn C. Immunohistochemical investigations of the development of *Scoloplos armiger* ("intertidalis clade") indicate a paedomorphic origin of *Proscoplos cynnochaetus*. *Invertebr Biol*. 2015;134:214–30.
69. Lehmacher C, Fiege D, Purschke G. Immunohistochemical and ultrastructural analysis of the muscular and nervous systems in the interstitial polychaete *Polygordius appendiculatus* (Annelida). *Zoomorphology*. 2014;133:21–41.
70. Miyamoto N, Shinozaki A, Fujiwara Y. Neuroanatomy of the vestimentiferan tubeworm *Lamellibrachia satsuma* provides insights into the evolution of the polychaete nervous system. *PLoS One*. 2013;8:e55151.
71. Worsaae K, Rims kaya-Korsakova NN, Rouse GW. Neural reconstruction of bone-eating *Osedax* spp. (Annelida) and evolution of the siboglinid nervous system. *BMC Evol Biol*. 2016;16:83.
72. Bullock TH. Functional organization of the giant fiber system of *Lumbricus*. *J Neurophys*. 1945;8:55–71.
73. Rouse GW, Fauchald K. Cladistics and polychaetes. *Zool Scr*. 1997;26:139–204.
74. Tzvetlin AB, Filippova AV. Muscular system in polychaetes (Annelida). *Hydrobiologia*. 2005;535:113–26.
75. Purschke G, Müller MCM. Evolution of body wall musculature. *Integr Comp Biol*. 2006;46:497–507.
76. Hessling R, Westheide W. CLSM analysis of development and structure of the central nervous system of *Enchytraeus crypticus* ("Oligochaeta", Enchytraeidae). *Zoomorphology*. 1999;119:37–47.
77. Martin-Duran JM, Pang K, Børve A, Semmler Le H, Furu A, Taylor J, Jondelius U, 2018 HA. Convergent evolution of bilaterian nerve cords. *Nature*. 553:45–50.
78. Arendt D. Animal evolution: convergent nerve cords? *Curr Biol*. 2018;28:R208–31.

79. Kocot KM. On 20 years of Lophotrochozoa. *Org Divers Evol.* 2016;16:329–43.
80. Kocot KM, Struck TH, Merkel J, Waits DS, Todt C, Brannock M, Weese DA, Cannon JT, Moroz LL, Lieb B, Halanych KM. Phylogenomics of Lophotrochozoa with consideration of systematic error. *Syst Biol.* 2017;66:256–82.
81. Peterson KJ, Eernisse DJ. Animal phylogeny and the ancestry of bilaterians: inferences from morphology and 18S rDNA gene sequences. *Evol Dev.* 2001;3:170–205.
82. Kocot KM, Cannon JT, Todt C, Citarella MR, Kohn AB, Meyer A, Santos SR, Schander C, Moroz LL, Lieb B, Halanych KM. Phylogenomics reveals deep molluscan relationships. *Nature.* 2011;477:452–6.
83. Lüter C. Brachiopoda. In: Schmidt-Rhaesa A, Harzsch S, Purschke G, editors. *Structure and evolution of invertebrate nervous systems.* Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2016. p. 341–50.
84. Temereva E. Phoronida. In: Schmidt-Rhaesa A, Harzsch S, Purschke G, editors. *Structure and evolution of invertebrate nervous systems.* Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2016. p. 351–9.
85. Beckers P, von Doehren J. 2016 Nemertea. In *Structure and evolution of invertebrate nervous systems.* Edited by Schmidt-Rhaesa A, Harzsch S, Purschke G. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 148–165.
86. Salwini-Plawen L von. 1990 Origin, phylogeny and classification of the phylum Mollusca. *Iberus* 9, 1–33.
87. Haszprunar G. The first molluscs - small animals. *Bolletino di Zool.* 1992;59:1–16.
88. Sigwart JD, 2016 Mollusca S-R. Caudofoveata, Monoplacophora, Polyplacophora, Scaphopoda, and Solenogastres. In: Schmidt-Rhaesa A, Harzsch S, Purschke G, editors. *Structure and evolution of invertebrate nervous systems.* Oxford: Oxford University Press. p. 172–89.
89. Sumner-Rooney LH, Sigwart JD. Do chitons have a brain? New evidence for diversity and complexity in the polyplacophoran central nervous system. *J Morphol.* 2018;279:936–49.
90. Purschke G. Structure of the prostomial appendages and the central nervous system in the Protodrilida (Polychaeta). *Zoomorphology.* 1993;113:1–20.
91. McDougall C, Chen W-C, Shimeld SM, Ferrier DE. The development of the larval nervous system, musculature and ciliary bands of *Pomatoceros lamarckii* (Annelida): heterochrony in polychaetes. *Front Zool.* 2006;3:16.
92. Worsaae K, Rouse GW. Is *Diurodrilus* an Annelid? *J Morphol.* 2008;269:1426–55.
93. Helm C, Beckers P, Bartolomaeus T, Drukewitz SH, Kourtesis I, Weigert A, Purschke G, Worsaae K, Struck TH and Bleidorn C. 2018 Data from: Convergent evolution of the ladder-like ventral nerve cord in Annelida. (<https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.6467hv5>).

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

